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8 Attorneys for Plaintiff  
9 POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.

10  
11 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
12 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
13 (SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION)  
14

15 POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.,  
a Delaware corporation,

16 Plaintiff,

17 v.  
18

19 FAIRCHILD SEMICONDUCTOR  
20 INTERNATIONAL, INC., a Delaware  
corporation, FAIRCHILD SEMICONDUCTOR  
21 CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation, and  
FAIRCHILD (TAIWAN) CORPORATION,  
22 a Taiwanese corporation,

23 Defendants.  
24

Case No. 3:15-cv-4854-MMC

**FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR  
PATENT INFRINGEMENT**

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

1 Plaintiff Power Integrations, Inc. hereby alleges as follows:

2 **THE PARTIES**

3 1. Power Integrations, Inc. (“Power Integrations”) is incorporated under the laws of the  
4 state of Delaware, and has a regular and established place of business at 5245 Hellyer Avenue, San  
5 Jose, California 95138.

6 2. Upon information and belief, defendant Fairchild Semiconductor International, Inc.  
7 is incorporated under the laws of the state of Delaware, with its principal place of business located  
8 at 3030 Orchard Parkway, San Jose, CA 95134.

9 3. Upon information and belief, defendant Fairchild Semiconductor Corporation is  
10 incorporated under the laws of the state of Delaware, with its principal place of business located at  
11 3030 Orchard Parkway, San Jose, CA 95134.

12 4. Upon information and belief, defendant Fairchild (Taiwan) Corporation, formerly  
13 known as System General Corporation (hereinafter “SG”), is incorporated under the laws of  
14 Taiwan, with its headquarters located at 5F, No. 9, Alley 6, Lane 45 Bao Shing Road, Shin Dian,  
15 Taipei, Taiwan. Upon information and belief, SG is a wholly owned subsidiary of Fairchild  
16 Semiconductor Corporation.

17 5. Defendant Fairchild Semiconductor International, Inc., defendant Fairchild  
18 Semiconductor Corporation, and defendant SG will hereinafter be collectively referred to as  
19 “Defendants.”

20 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

21 6. This action arises under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35 U.S.C. § 1 *et*  
22 *seq.* This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

23 7. Upon information and belief, this Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants  
24 because Defendants have purposely availed themselves of the privilege of conducting activities  
25 within this State and judicial District.

26 8. Upon information and belief, venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C.  
27 §§ 1391(b), 1391(c) and 1400 because the Defendants are subject to personal jurisdiction in this  
28 judicial District.

**GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

9. Power Integrations' products include its TOPSwitch®, TinySwitch®, and LinkSwitch® families of power conversion integrated circuit devices, which are used in power supplies for electronic devices such as cellular telephones, LCD monitors, and computers. These products are sold throughout the United States, including California.

10. Defendants manufacture power supply controller integrated circuit devices (*e.g.*, devices intended for use in power conversion applications such as LCD monitor power supplies, off-line power supplies or battery chargers for portable electronics), and directly, and through their affiliates, make, use, import, sell, and offer to sell the same throughout the United States, including California. Defendants also support and encourage others, including their distributors and customers to import, use, offer for sale, and sell throughout the United States, including California, products incorporating Defendants' integrated circuit devices.

**FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

**INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,212,079**

11. The allegations of paragraphs 1-10 are incorporated for this First Cause of Action as though fully set forth herein.

12. Power Integrations is now, and has been since its issuance, the assignee and sole owner of all right, title, and interest in United States Patent No. 6,212,079, entitled "Method and Apparatus for Improving Efficiency in a Switching Regulator at Light Loads" ("the '079 patent"), which was duly and legally issued on April 3, 2001. A true and correct copy of the '079 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

13. Power Integrations practices the inventions described and claimed in its '079 patent, including with its TOPSwitch-GX®, TOPSwitch-HX®, and TOPSwitch-JX® families of products.

14. On June 28, 2004, Power Integrations filed a complaint for patent infringement against SG in this District because SG was infringing several Power Integrations patents, including the '079 patent. Thereafter, Power Integrations filed a similar complaint for patent infringement with the U.S. International Trade Commission ("ITC") in an effort to obtain expedited relief to prevent continued infringement through importation of the infringing products into the United

1 States. The District Court case was stayed pending the proceedings in the ITC. Though Power  
2 Integrations had initially asserted the '079 patent in the ITC, it voluntarily narrowed its assertion of  
3 patents and claims in such a way that it proceeded to a hearing on two other patents. The ITC  
4 hearing was held before an Administrative Law Judge ("ALJ"), and the ALJ found all remaining  
5 asserted claims valid and infringed, and recommended an exclusion order against the infringing SG  
6 products. On August 11, 2006, the ITC issued an exclusion order against the infringing SG chips.  
7 SG appealed the ITC decision, but the Federal Circuit affirmed the ITC's findings in all respects.  
8 Thereafter, with the exclusion order in place, the parties voluntarily agreed to dismiss the District  
9 Court case, but their agreement explicitly recognized that Power Integrations could re-file the  
10 complaint again.

11 15. After the findings that SG infringed the patents at issue in the ITC case, Fairchild  
12 purchased SG. Prior to its purchase of SG, Fairchild was itself also found to have infringed certain  
13 other of Power Integrations' patents, including the '876 patent also asserted in this suit, in a  
14 proceeding in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware. Like the ITC and the Federal  
15 Circuit with regard to the patents at issue in that case, the Delaware Jury and Court both rejected  
16 Fairchild's challenges to the validity of the '876 patent and other Power Integrations patents as well.

17 16. Since the acquisition of SG, SG has operated as a wholly-owned subsidiary of  
18 Fairchild, and Defendants have continued to sell SG chips and to introduce new chips based on the  
19 SG architecture.

20 17. During the parties' prior litigation, SG initiated multiple challenges to the validity of  
21 the '079 patent via filing two separate requests for *ex parte* reexamination before the USPTO,  
22 raising a number of allegations of invalidity. On May 5, 2009, the USPTO issued Reexamination  
23 Certificate No. 6,212,079 C1, confirming the patentability of many of the claims of the '079 patent  
24 over SG's challenges. A true and correct copy of the '079 Reexamination Certificate is attached  
25 hereto as Exhibit B.

26 18. After the USPTO confirmed the validity of the claims of the '079 patent, Power  
27 Integrations contacted Defendants regarding their continued infringement in a letter dated August  
28 10, 2009. Despite the USPTO's confirmation of the validity of the '079 patent, Defendants refused

1 to agree to stop infringing Power Integrations' patents. As such, Power Integrations filed suit again  
2 in this District (Case No. 09-cv-05235- MMC (MEJ)) to address Defendants' continued  
3 infringement of the '079 patent and others. Following a trial in February 2015, a jury in this  
4 District found that Defendants infringed claims 31, 34, 38 and 42 of the '079 patent (as well as  
5 claims of another patent), induced others to infringe the '079 patent, and rejected all of Defendants'  
6 challenges to the validity of the '079 patent.

7       19. Despite Defendants' notice of Power Integrations' charge of infringement and the  
8 prior finding of infringement, Defendants have been and are now continuing to infringe, directly  
9 and indirectly, including by directly infringing, inducing infringement, and contributing to the  
10 infringement of, at least, claims 31, 34, 38 and 42 of the '079 patent in this District and elsewhere  
11 by making, using, selling, offering to sell, and/or importing power supply controller integrated  
12 circuit devices, and inducing and contributing to others, including Defendants' distributors and  
13 customers, using, selling, offering to sell, and/or importing such devices, including power supply  
14 controller integrated circuit devices like the FAN301UL, FAN301HL, FAN501, FAN501A,  
15 SMC0517MX, DNP013, DNP015, FAN6602, FAN6604, FAN6605, FAN6747WL, FAN6757,  
16 FL663, FL7734, FLS3217, FLS3247, FSL306LR and LTA805 controller chips manufactured by  
17 Defendants, including at least all products within the same or similar product families, and all  
18 product families having the same or substantially similar infringing functionalities, (but specifically  
19 excluding acts of infringement related to previously adjudicated infringing products for which  
20 Power Integrations received damages in Case No. 09-cv-05235- MMC (MEJ)), all of which are  
21 covered by, at least, claims 31, 34, 38 and 42 of the '079 patent both literally and under the doctrine  
22 of equivalents, all to the injury of Power Integrations.

23       20. Defendants' accused controller chips each contain "green mode" frequency reduction  
24 circuitry that is covered by the "control circuit" elements of the '079 patent claims. Defendants'  
25 accused controller chips have no practical use except in combination with a high voltage transistor  
26 switch covered by the "power switch" element of the '079 patent claims. The combination of  
27 Defendants' accused controller chips and a high voltage transistor switch meets all elements of the  
28 '079 patent claims. Defendants offer for sale, import into, and/or sell in the United States, complete

1 power supply devices, including “demonstration boards,” that contain an infringing power supply  
2 controller chip in combination with a power switch in accordance with the claims of the ’079 patent.

3       21. Defendants have contributed to, and continue to contribute to, infringement by  
4 Defendants’ distributors and customers by selling the accused controller chips in the United States,  
5 with the knowledge that they will be combined into complete power supplies that include a power  
6 switch and that are covered by the claims of the ’079 patent. Defendants are fully aware that their  
7 products contribute to infringement in the United States. Defendants’ infringing products are sold  
8 in the United States, and it can be inferred that Defendants are aware that the United States is the  
9 ultimate destination of many of its infringing products, as found in previous litigation. Defendants  
10 also know that the accused products have no substantial non-infringing uses, and in fact, necessarily  
11 infringe one or more claims of the ’079 patent both literally and under the doctrine of equivalents  
12 because of the prior findings of infringement, because the green mode frequency reduction circuitry  
13 is enabled by default in Defendants’ controller chips and cannot be disabled by customers, and  
14 because the controller chips have no practical use except with a power switch in a power converter  
15 application.

16       22. Defendants’ intentional actions, including but not limited to, providing the accused  
17 power supply controller chips, providing design support and instructions to Defendants’ customers,  
18 and encouraging them to use the accused power supply controller chips as intended in power  
19 converter applications containing power switches, and indemnifying customers against U.S. patent  
20 infringement, induce their distributors and customers to directly infringe, and those actions are  
21 undertaken with the specific intent that they will, in fact, induce direct infringement and with full  
22 knowledge that Defendants’ products infringe one or more claims of the ’079 patent both literally  
23 and under the doctrine of equivalents. Further, Defendants know that the accused products have no  
24 substantial non-infringing uses, and in fact, necessarily infringe one or more claims of the ’079  
25 patent both literally and under the doctrine of equivalents because of the prior findings of  
26 infringement, because the green mode frequency reduction circuitry is enabled by default in  
27 Defendants’ controller chips and cannot be disabled by customers, and because the controller chips  
28 have no practical use except with a power switch in a power converter application. Further,

1 Defendants know and intend that at least some of the controller chips they sell overseas will be  
2 imported into the United States by their customers in complete power supplies covered by the  
3 claims of the '079 patent, and know and intend that the controller chips sold directly into the U.S.  
4 and through Defendants' U.S. distributors will be used in the U.S. in power converters that include  
5 a power switch.

6 23. Defendants have, and continue to, willfully infringe with full knowledge that there  
7 are no objectively reasonable defenses to Power Integrations' infringement claim; this is  
8 particularly true given the prior finding of infringement of the '079 patent in this District and the  
9 multiple prior rejections of Defendants' validity challenges, including by a jury in this District.

10 Defendants further know that the green mode frequency reduction circuitry in the accused controller  
11 chips is the same as or substantially similar to the corresponding circuitry in the controller chips  
12 previously found to infringe and that such circuitry was not the result of a good faith effort to design  
13 around Power Integrations' '079 patent.

14 24. Defendants' past and continued acts of infringement have caused irreparable harm to  
15 Power Integrations for which money damages are inadequate compensation.

16 25. Defendants' acts of infringement have been, and continue to be, willful so as to  
17 warrant the enhancement of damages awarded as a result of their infringement. In particular,  
18 despite Power Integrations' prior notice of infringement as early as 2004, despite the prior  
19 determinations of infringement and validity, despite the '079 patent emerging from reexamination,  
20 and despite Power Integrations' renewed notice to Defendants of their continuing infringement,  
21 Defendants have failed to stop infringing the '079 patent.

22 26. Defendants' infringement has caused irreparable injury to Power Integrations and  
23 will continue to cause irreparable injury until Defendants are enjoined from further infringement by  
24 this Court.

## 25 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

### 26 **INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,249,876**

27 27. The allegations of paragraphs 1-10 are incorporated for this Second Cause of Action  
28 as though fully set forth herein.



1           28.     Power Integrations is now, and has been since its issuance, the assignee and sole  
2 owner of all right, title, and interest in United States Patent No. 6,249,876, entitled “Frequency  
3 Jittering Control for Varying the Switching Frequency of a Power Supply” (“the ’876 patent”),  
4 which was duly and legally issued on June 19, 2001. A true and correct copy of the ’876 patent is  
5 attached hereto as Exhibit C.

6           29.     Power Integrations practices the inventions described and claimed in its ’876 patent,  
7 including with many of the TinySwitch® and LinkSwitch® families of products.

8           30.     On October 20, 2004, Power Integrations filed a complaint for patent infringement  
9 against Fairchild in the District of Delaware because Fairchild was infringing several Power  
10 Integrations patents, including the ’876 patent (“*PI-Fairchild I*”). In that case, Fairchild was found  
11 to infringe the ’876 patent, the jury rejected Fairchild’s validity challenges, and the Federal Circuit  
12 affirmed those findings on appeal, noting that Fairchild had a “corporate culture of copying” Power  
13 Integrations’ patents.

14           31.     When Fairchild refused to stop infringing the ’876 patent, Power Integrations was  
15 forced to sue again, bringing another case in the District of Delaware in 2008 (“*PI-Fairchild II*”), in  
16 which Fairchild was once again found to infringe and induce infringement of the ’876 patent  
17 following a jury trial in 2012.

18           32.     Despite Defendants’ notice of Power Integrations’ charge of infringement and the  
19 prior finding of infringement, Defendants have been and are now continuing to infringe, directly  
20 and indirectly, including by inducing infringement, and contributing to the infringement of, at least,  
21 claims 1 and 21 of the ’876 patent in this District and elsewhere by making, using, selling, offering  
22 to sell, and/or importing power supply controller integrated circuit devices and inducing and  
23 contributing to others, including Defendants’ distributors and customers, using, selling, offering to  
24 sell, and/or importing such devices, including power supply controller integrated circuit devices like  
25 the FAN301UL, FAN301HL, FAN501, FAN501A, SMC0417, SMC0517MX, DNP015, FAN6602,  
26 FAN6604, FAN6605, FAN6747WL, FAN6757, FL663 and LTA805 controller chips manufactured  
27 by Defendants, including at least all products within the same or similar product families, and all  
28 product families having the same or substantially similar infringing functionalities, all of which are



1 covered by, at least, claims 1 and 21 of the '876 patent both literally and under the doctrine of  
2 equivalents, all to the injury of Power Integrations.

3 33. Defendants' accused controller chips each contain "frequency hopping" (also known  
4 as "frequency jitter", "frequency jittering", or "frequency modulation") circuitry that is covered by  
5 the '876 patent claims. The frequency hopping circuitry of Defendants' accused controller chips  
6 operates by default and cannot be disabled by Defendants' customers. Defendants make, use, sell,  
7 offer for sale in the U.S. and/or import into the U.S. the infringing power supply controller chips  
8 that are covered by the claims of the '876 patent.

9 34. Defendants have contributed to, and continue to contribute to, infringement by  
10 Defendants' distributors and customers by selling the accused controller chips in the United States  
11 with the knowledge that they will be combined into complete power supplies that contain and use a  
12 digital frequency jittering circuit that is covered by the claims of the '876 patent. Further,  
13 Defendants know that the accused products have no substantial non-infringing uses, and in fact,  
14 necessarily infringe one or more claims of the '876 patent both literally and under the doctrine of  
15 equivalents because of the prior findings of infringement, and because the frequency hopping  
16 circuitry is enabled by default in Defendants' controller chips and cannot be disabled by customers.

17 35. Defendants' intentional actions, including but not limited to providing the accused  
18 power supply controller chips, providing design support and instructions to Defendants' customers,  
19 and encouraging them to use the accused power supply controller chips as intended in power  
20 converter applications and indemnifying customers against U.S. patent infringement, induce their  
21 distributors and customers to directly infringe, and those actions are undertaken with the specific  
22 intent that they will, in fact, induce direct infringement and with full knowledge that Defendants'  
23 products infringe one or more claims of the '876 patent both literally and under the doctrine of  
24 equivalents. Further, Defendants know that the accused products have no substantial non-infringing  
25 uses, and in fact, necessarily infringe one or more claims of the '876 patent both literally and under  
26 the doctrine of equivalents because of the prior findings of infringement, and because the frequency  
27 hopping circuitry is enabled by default in Defendants' controller chips and cannot be disabled by  
28 customers. Further, Defendants know and intend that at least some of the controller chips they sell

1 overseas will be imported into the United States by their customers in complete power supplies  
2 covered by the claims of the '876 patent, and know and intend that the controller chips sold directly  
3 into the U.S. and through Defendants' U.S. distributors will be used in the U.S. in infringing power  
4 converters.

5 36. Defendants have, and continue to, willfully infringe with full knowledge that there  
6 are no objectively reasonable defenses to Power Integrations infringement claim; this is particularly  
7 true given the prior finding of infringement of the '876 patent in two prior jury trials in the District  
8 of Delaware and the multiple prior rejections of Defendants' validity challenges. In addition,  
9 although Defendants have sought reexamination of claim 1 of the '876 patent, the Federal Circuit  
10 vacated the PTO's rejection of that claim on August 12, 2015, and reexamination has never been  
11 sought for claim 21 of the '876 patent. Defendants further know that the frequency hopping  
12 circuitry in the accused controller chips is the same as or substantially similar to the corresponding  
13 circuitry in the controller chips previously found to infringe and that such circuitry was not the  
14 result of a good faith effort to design around Power Integrations' '876 patent.

15 37. Defendants' past and continued acts of infringement have caused irreparable harm to  
16 Power Integrations for which money damages are inadequate compensation.

17 38. Defendants' acts of infringement have been, and continue to be, willful so as to  
18 warrant the enhancement of damages awarded as a result of their infringement. In particular,  
19 despite Power Integrations' prior notice of infringement as early as 2004, despite the prior  
20 determinations of infringement and validity and the subsequent affirmance of those determinations  
21 by the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, Defendants have failed to cease infringement of the  
22 '876 patent.

23 39. Defendants' infringement has caused irreparable injury to Power Integrations and  
24 will continue to cause irreparable injury until Defendants are enjoined from further infringement by  
25 this Court.

26 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

27 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests the following relief:

28 (a) judgment that Defendants infringe the '079 patent;

1 (b) judgment that Defendants infringe the '876 patent;

2 (c) a permanent injunction preventing Defendants and their officers, directors, agents,  
3 servants, employees, attorneys, licensees, successors, assigns, and those in active  
4 concert or participation with any of them, from making, using, offering to sell, or selling in the  
5 United States or importing into the United States any devices that infringe any claim of the '079 or  
6 '876 patents or contributing to or inducing the same by others;

7 (d) judgment against Defendants for money damages owed to Power Integrations for  
8 Defendants' infringement of the '079 and '876 patents in an amount to be determined at trial;

9 (e) that such money judgment be trebled as a result of the willful nature of Defendants'  
10 infringement;

11 (f) an accounting for infringing sales not presented at trial and an award by the Court of  
12 additional damages for any such infringing sales;

13 (g) costs and reasonable attorneys' fees incurred in connection with this action pursuant  
14 to 35 U.S.C. § 285; and

15 (h) such other and further relief as the Court finds just and proper.

16 A JURY TRIAL IS DEMANDED BY PLAINTIFF.

17 Dated: February 25, 2016

FISH & RICHARDSON P.C.

18  
19 By: /s/ Michael R. Headley

20 Michael R. Headley

21 Attorneys for Plaintiff  
22 POWER INTEGRATIONS, INC.  
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